

Notification/Application for Constructing a Domestic Wastewater Collection/Transmissions System

Part I - General

Subpart A: Permit Application Type (Check only one)*

Individual permit for a domestic wastewater collection/transmission system serving **10 or greater** equivalent dwelling units (EDU). An EDU is equal to 3.5 persons. Criteria for an individual permit are contained in Rule 62-604.600(7), F.A.C. **Application fee: \$500**

Individual permit for a domestic wastewater collection/transmission system serving **less than 10** equivalent dwelling units (EDU). An EDU is equal to 3.5 persons. Criteria for an individual permit are contained in Rule 62-604.600(7), F.A.C. **Application fee: \$300**

Minor revision to an individual permit for a domestic wastewater collection/transmission system. **Application fee: \$250**

Notice of Intent to use the general permit for a domestic wastewater collection/transmission system. Criteria for a general permit are contained in Rule 62-604.600(6), F.A.C. Projects not meeting the criteria in Rule 62-604.600(6), F.A.C., must apply for an individual permit.

Application fee: \$250

*Note: Each non-contiguous project (i.e., projects that are not interconnected or are not located on adjacent streets or in the same neighborhood) requires a separate application and fee.

Subpart B: Instructions

- (1) This form shall be completed for all public and private domestic wastewater collection/transmission system construction projects as follows:
 - If this is a Notice of Intent to use the general permit, this notification shall be submitted to the Department at least 30 days prior to initiating construction.
 - If this is an application for an individual permit, the permit must be obtained prior to initiating construction.
- (2) One copy of the completed form shall be submitted to the appropriate DEP district office or delegated local program along with the appropriate fee, and one copy of the following supporting documents. Checks should be made payable to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or the name of the appropriate delegated local program. Forms and documents may be submitted electronically in accordance with the <u>Wastewater Electronic Document Submission</u> instructions available from DEP's website.
 - If this is a Notice of Intent to use the general permit, attach a site plan or sketch showing the size and approximate location of new or altered gravity sewers, pump stations and force mains; showing the approximate location of manholes and isolation valves; and showing how the proposed project ties into the existing or proposed wastewater facilities. The site plan or sketch shall be signed and sealed by a professional engineer registered in Florida.
 - If this is an application for an individual permit, one set of plans and specifications shall be submitted with this application. The plans and specifications shall include lift station design calculations if a lift station is proposed. Chapters 10 and 20 of *Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities*, 2014, provide helpful guidance on the proper preparation of plans and specifications. The plans and specifications shall be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer registered in Florida.
- (3) All information shall be typed or printed in ink if submitting paper forms. Where attached sheets (or other technical documentation) are utilized in lieu of the blank spaces provided, indicate appropriate cross-references on the form. For Items (1) through (4) of Part II of this application form, if an item is not applicable to your project, indicate "NA" in the appropriate space provided.

Part II – Project Documentation

Name		Title			
Company Name					
Address					
City		State	Zip		
Telephone	Cell		Fax		
Email					
(2) General Project Information					
Project Name					
Project Address					
City		State		_Zip	
County	Latit	Jde	Longitude		
Project Description and Purpose (inc number of manholes, total number of	• •			ers and forcemains, total	

(1) Collection/Transmission System Permittee

Estimated date for: Start of construction ______Completion of Construction ______

Number of connections to existing system or treatment plant _____

(3) Project Capacity

Type of Unit	Number of Units	Population Per Unit	Total Population (Number of Units x Population Per Unit)	Per Capita Flow in Gallons per Day (GPD)	Total Average Daily Flow in GPD (Total Population x Per Capita Flow)	Peak hour flow in Gallons Per Minute (GPM)
Single-Family Home						
Mobile Home						
Apartment						
Commercial, Institutional, or Industrial Facility*						
Total	NA	NA		NA		

* Description of commercial, institutional, and industrial facilities and explanation of method used to estimate per capita flow for these facilities:

(4) Pump Station Data (attached additional sheets as necessary

Location	Туре	Maximum Estimated Flow to the Station (GPD)	Average Estimated Flow to the Station (GPD)	Minimum Estimated Flow to the Station (GPD)	Operating Conditions [GPM @ FT (TDH)]

(5) Collection/Transmission System Design Information

A. This information must be completed for all projects by the applicant's professional engineer, and if applicable, those professional engineers in other disciplines who assisted with the design of the project. The checklist below shall be used for conventional collection/transmission systems while Attachment I to this form shall be used for low pressure sewer systems, including septic tank effluent pump (STEP) systems, and Attachment II shall be used for vacuum sewer systems (include Attachments I or II with the submittal of this form as applicable). These checklists cover important items but are not necessarily completely comprehensive of collection system construction and do not relieve the engineer from designing the collection system following sound engineering practices.

Complete the tables below (or Attachments I or II as applicable) as follows:

- The engineer shall initial each requirement if the project has been designed to comply with the standard or criteria.
- Mark "NA" if the requirement does not apply to this project and provide an explanation in section (5)B.
- Mark "NC" if the project has not been designed to comply with the requirement and provide an explanation in section (5)B, including any rule references.

Note, if the project has not been designed in accordance with the standards and criteria set forth in Rules 62-604.400(1) and (2), F.A.C., an application for an individual permit shall be submitted. However, if Rules 62-604.400(1) and (2), F.A.C., specifically allow for another alternative that will result in an equivalent level of reliability and public health protection, the project can be constructed using the general permit. Also note that each requirement below and in Attachments I and II includes a reference to guidance or rule for further information. The guidance documents given in the checklists are as follows:

- "RSWF" Recommended Standards for Wastewater Facilities (2014). Health Research, Inc., Health Education Services Division, P.O. Box 7126, Albany, NY 12224, www.healthresearch.org
- "MOPFD-12" Alternative Sewer Systems, Manual of Practice No. FD-12. Alternative Sewer Systems (1986). Water Environment Federation, 602 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, www.wef.org.
- "FL DSG" Design and Specification Guidelines for Low Pressure Sewer Systems (1981). Department of Environmental Protection, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 3540, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400, www.floridadep.gov.
- "EPA ACS" Alternative Wastewater Collection Systems (1991). EPA/625/1-91/024. NTIS# PB93-1162591N2; National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, www.ntis.gov.

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	1	The project is designed based on an average daily flow of 100 gallons per capita plus wastewater flow from industrial plants and major institutional and commercial facilities unless water use data or other justification is used to better estimate the flow. The design includes an appropriate peaking factor, which covers I/I contributions and non-wastewater connections to those service lines.(Note, see Attachment I for low pressure sewer systems) [RSWF 11.243]
	2	Procedures are specified for operation of the collection/transmission system during construction if work is performed on a system currently in operation. [RSWF20.15]
	3	The project is designed to be located on public rights-of-way, land owned by the permittee, or easements and to be located no closer than 100 feet from a public drinking water supply well and no closer than 75 feet from a private drinking water supply well; or documentation is provided in Part II.(5)B., showing that another alternative will result in an

General Requirements

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
		equivalent level of reliability and public health protection. [62-604.400(1)(b) and (c), F.A.C.]
	4	The project is designed with no physical connections between a public or private potable
		water supply system and a sewer or force main and with no water pipes passing through or
		coming into contact with any part of a sewer manhole. [RSFW 38.1]
	5	The project is designed to preclude the deliberate introduction of storm water, surface
		water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, air
		conditioning system condensate water, non-contact cooling water except as provided by
		Rule 62-610.668(1), F.A.C., and sources of uncontaminated wastewater, except to augment
		the supply of reclaimed water in accordance with Rule 62-610.472(3)(c), F.A.C. [62-
		604.400(1)(d), F.A.C.]
	6	The project is designed so that all new or relocated, buried sewers and force mains, are
		located in accordance with the separation requirements from water mains and reclaimed
		water lines of Rules 62-604.400(2)(g) and (h), F.A.C. Note, if the criteria of Rules 62-
		604.400(2)(g) 4. or (2)(h)3., F.A.C., are used, describe in Part II.(5)B. alternative
		construction features that will be provided to afford a similar level of reliability and public
		health protection. [62- 604.400(2)(g) and (h), F.A.C.; 62-555.314, F.A.C.]

Gravity Sewers

Initials	ltem	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	7	The project is designed with no public gravity sewer conveying raw wastewater less than 8
		inches in diameter. [RSWF 33.1]
	8	The design considers buoyancy of sewers, and appropriate construction techniques are
		specified to prevent flotation of the pipe where high groundwater conditions are
		anticipated. [RSWF 33.3]
	9	All sewers are designed with slopes to give mean velocities, when flowing full, of not less
		than 2.0 feet per second, based on Manning's formula using an "n" value of 0.013; or if it is
		not practicable to maintain these minimum slopes and the depth of flow will be 0.3 of the
		diameter or greater for design average flow, the owner of the system has been notified
		that additional sewer maintenance will be required. The pipe diameter and slope are
		selected to obtain the greatest practical velocities to minimize solids deposition problems.
		Oversized sewers are not specified to justify flatter slopes. [RSWF 33.41, 33.42, and 33.43]
	10	Sewers are designed with uniform slope between manholes. [RWSF 33.44]
	11	Where velocities greater than 10 fps are designed, provisions to protect against
		displacement by erosion and impact are specified. [RSWF 33.45]
	12	Sewers on 20% slopes or greater are designed to be anchored securely with concrete, or
		equal, anchors spaced as follows: not over 36 feet center to center on grades 20% and up
		to 35%; not over 24 feet center to center on grades 35% and up to 50%; and not over 16
		feet center to center on grades 50% and over. [RSWF 33.46]
	13	Sewers 24 inches or less are designed with straight alignment between manholes. Where
		curvilinear sewers are proposed for sewers greater than 24 inches, the design specifies
		compression joints; ASTM or specific pipe manufacturer's maximum allowable pipe joint
		deflection limits are not exceeded; and curvilinear sewers are limited to simple curves
		which start and end at manholes. [RSWF 33.5]
	14	Suitable couplings complying with ASTM specifications are required for joining dissimilar
		materials. [RSWF 33.7]
	15	Sewers are designed to prevent damage from superimposed loads. [RSWF 33.7]
	16	Appropriate specifications for the pipe and methods of bedding and backfilling are
		provided so as not to damage the pipe or its joints, impede cleaning operations and future
		tapping, nor create excessive side fill pressures and ovalation of the pipe, nor seriously
		impair flow capacity. [RSWF 33.81]
	17	Appropriate deflection tests are specified for all flexible pipe including PVC. Testing is

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
		required after the final backfill has been in place at least 30 days to permit stabilization of the soil-pipe system. Testing requirements specify: 1) no pipe shall exceed a deflection of 5%; 2) using a rigid ball or mandrel for the deflection test with a diameter not less than 95% of the base inside diameter or average inside diameter of the pipe, depending on which is specified in the ASTM specification, including the appendix, to which the pipe is manufactured; and 3) performing the test without mechanical pulling devices. [RSWF 33.85]
	18	Leakage tests are specified requiring that: 1) the leakage exfiltration or infiltration does not exceed 100 gallons per inch of pipe diameter per mile per day for any section of the system; 2) exfiltration or infiltration tests be performed with a minimum positive head of 2 feet; and 3) air tests, as a minimum, conform to the test procedure described in ASTM C- 828 for clay pipe, ASTM C 924 for concrete pipe, ASTM F-1417 for plastic pipe, and for other materials appropriate test procedures. [RSWF 33.93, 33.94, and 33.95]
	19	If an inverted siphon is proposed, documentation of its need is provided in Part II. <u>(5)B</u> . Inverted siphons are designed with: 1) at least two barrels; 2) a minimum pipe size of 6 inches; 3) necessary appurtenances for maintenance, convenient flushing, and cleaning equipment; and 4) inlet and discharge structures having adequate clearances for cleaning equipment, inspection, and flushing. Design provides sufficient head and appropriate pipe sizes to secure velocities of at least 3.0 fps for design average flows. The inlet and outlet are designed so that the design average flow may be diverted to one barrel, and that either barrel may be cut out of service for cleaning. [RSWF 35]

<u>Manholes</u>

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	20	The project is designed with manholes at the end of each line; at all changes in grade, size,
		or alignment; at all intersections; and at distances not greater than 400 feet for sewers 15
		inches or less and 500 feet for sewers 18 inches to 30 inches, except in the case where
		adequate modern cleaning equipment is available at distances not greater than 600 feet.
		[RSWF 34.1]
	21	Design requires drop pipes to be provided for sewers entering manholes at elevations of 24
		inches or more above the manhole invert. Where the difference in elevation between the
		incoming sewer and the manhole invert is less than 24 inches, the invert is designed with a
		fillet to prevent solids deposition. Inside drop connections (when necessary) are designed
		to be secured to the interior wall of the manhole and provide access for cleaning. Design
		requires the entire outside drop connection be encased in concrete. [RSWF 34.2]
	22	Manholes are designed with a minimum diameter of 48 inches and a minimum access
		diameter of 24 inches. [RSWF 34.3]
	23	Design requires that a bench be provided on each side of any manhole channel when the
		pipe diameter(s) are less than the manhole diameter and that no lateral sewer, service
		connection, or drop manhole pipe discharges onto the surface of the bench. [RSWF 34.5]
	24	Design requires: 1) manhole lift holes and grade adjustment rings be sealed with non-
		shrinking mortar or other appropriate material; 2) inlet and outlet pipes be joined to the
		manhole with a gasketed flexible watertight connection or another watertight connection
		arrangement that allows differential settlement of the pipe and manhole wall; and 3)
		watertight manhole covers be used wherever the manhole tops may be flooded by street
		runoff or high water. [RSWF 34.6]
	25	Manhole inspection and testing for water-tightness or damage prior to placing into service
		are specified. Air testing, if specified for concrete sewer manholes, conforms to the test
		procedures described in ASTM C-1244. [RSWF 34.7]
	26	Electrical equipment specified for use in manholes is consistent with Item 46 of this
		checklist. [RSWF34.9]

Stream Crossings

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	27	Sewers and force mains entering or crossing streams are designed to be constructed of
		ductile iron pipe with mechanical joints or so they will remain watertight and free from
		changes in alignment or grade or constructed of HDPE with fused joints for directional
		drilling. Appropriate materials which will not readily erode, cause siltation, damage pipe
		during placement, or corrode the pipe are specified to backfill the trench. [RSWF 36.21]
	28	Stream crossings are designed to incorporate valves or other flow regulating devices
		(which may include pump stations) on the shoreline or at such distances from the shoreline
		to prevent discharge in the event the line is damaged. [62- 604.400(2)(j)5., F.A.C.]
	29	Sewers and force mains entering or crossing streams are designed at a sufficient depth
		below the natural bottom of the stream bed to protect the line. At a minimum, the project
		is designed with subaqueous lines to be buried at least three feet below the design or
		actual bottom, whichever is deeper, of a canal and other dredged waterway or the natural
		bottom of streams, rivers, estuaries, bays, and other natural water bodies; or if it is not
		practicable to design the project with less than three-foot minimum cover, alternative
		construction features (e.g. a concrete cap, sleeve, or some other properly engineered
		device to insure adequate protection of the line) are described in Part II.C. [62-
		604.400(2)(j)1., F.A.C., and RSWF 36.11]
	30	Specifications require permanent warning signs be placed on the banks of canals, streams,
		and rivers clearly identifying the nature and location (including depths below design or
		natural bottom) of subaqueous crossings and suitably fixed signs be placed at the shore,
		for subaqueous crossings of lakes, bays, and other large bodies of water, and in any area
		where anchoring is normally expected. [62-604.400(2)(j)2., F.A.C.]
	31	Provisions for testing the integrity of subaqueous lines are specified. [62-604.400(2)(j)4.,
		F.A.C.]
	32	Supports are designed for all joints in pipes utilized for aerial crossings and to prevent overturning
		and settlement. Expansion jointing is specified between above ground and below ground sewers and
		force mains. The design considers the impact of floodwaters and debris. [RSWF 37]
	33	Aerial crossings are designed to maintain existing or required navigational capabilities
		within the waterway and to reserve riparian rights of adjacent property owners. [62-
		604.400(2)(j)3., F.A.C.]

Pump Stations

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	34	In areas with high water tables, pump stations are designed to withstand flotation forces
		when empty. When siting the pump station, the design considers the potential for damage
		or interruption of operation because of flooding. Pump station structures and electrical
		and mechanical equipment are designed to be protected from physical damage by the 100-
		year flood. Pump stations are designed to remain fully operational and accessible during
		the 25-year flood unless lesser flood levels are appropriate based on local considerations,
		but not less than the 10-year flood. [62-604.400(2)(e), F.A.C.]
	35	Pump stations are designed to be readily accessible by maintenance vehicles during all
		weather conditions. [RSWF41.2]
	36	Wet well and pump station piping is designed to avoid operational problems from the
		accumulation of grit. [RSWF 41.3]
	37	Dry wells, including their superstructure, are designed to be completely separated from
		the wet well. Common walls are designed to be gas tight. [RSWF 42.21]
	38	The design includes provisions to facilitate removing pumps, motors, and other mechanical
		and electrical equipment. [RSWF 42.22]
	39	The design includes provisions for: 1) suitable and safe means of access for persons wearing self-

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
		contained breathing apparatus are provided to dry wells, and to wet wells; 2) stairway access to wet
		wells more than 4 feet deep containing either bar screens or mechanical equipment requiring
		inspection or maintenance; 3) for built-in-place pump stations, a stairway to the dry well with rest
		landings at vertical intervals not to exceed 12 feet; 4) for factory-built pump stations over 15 feet
		deep, a rigidly fixed landing at vertical intervals not to exceed 10 feet unless a manlift or elevator is
		provided; and 5) where a landing is used, a suitable and rigidly fixed barrier to prevent an individual from falling past the intermediate landing to a lower level. If a manlift or elevator is provided,
		emergency access is included in the design. [RSWF 42.23]
	40	Specified construction materials are appropriate under conditions of exposure to hydrogen
	10	sulfide and other corrosive gases, greases, oils, and other constituents frequently present
		in wastewater. [RSWF 42.25]
	41	Multiple pumps are specified, and each pump has an individual intake. Where only two
		units are specified, they are of the same size. Specified units have capacity such that, with
		any unit out of service, the remaining units will have capacity to handle the design peak
		hourly flow. [RSWF 42.31 and 42.36]
	42	Bar racks are specified for pumps handling wastewater from 30 inch or larger diameter
		sewers. Where a bar rack is specified, a mechanical hoist is also provided. The design
		includes provisions for appropriate protection from clogging for small pump stations.
		[RSWF 42.322]
	43	Pumps handling raw wastewater are designed to pass spheres of at least 3 inches in diameter. Pump sugging and discharge energings are designed to be at least 4 inches in
		diameter. Pump suction and discharge openings are designed to be at least 4 inches in diameter. Note, this provision is not applicable to grinder number [PSWE 42, 22]
-	44	diameter. Note, this provision is not applicable to grinder pumps. [RSWF 42.33] The design requires pumps be placed such that under normal operating conditions they will
	44	operate under a positive suction head, unless pumps are suction-lift pumps. [RSWF 42.34]
	45	The design requires: 1) pump stations be protected from lightning and transient voltage
		surges; and 2) pump stations be equipped with lightning arrestors, surge capacitors, or
		other similar protection devices and phase protection. Note, small pump stations serving a
		single building are not required to provide surge protection devices if not necessary
		because the pump station is protected by the surge protection device of the single
		building. [62-604.400(2)(b), F.A.C.]
	46	The design requires 1) electrical systems and components (e.g., motors, lights, cables,
		conduits, switch boxes, control circuits, etc.) in raw wastewater wet wells, or in enclosed or
		partially enclosed spaces where hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors
		may be present, comply with the National Electrical Code requirements; 2) electrical
		equipment located in wet wells be suitable for use under corrosive conditions; 3) each flexible cable be provided with a watertight seal and separate strain relief; 4) a fused
		disconnect switch located above ground be provided for the main power feed for all pump
		stations; 5) electrical equipment exposed to weather to meet the requirements of
		weatherproof equipment NEMA 3R or 4; 6) a 110 volt power receptacle to facilitate
		maintenance be provided inside the control panel for pump stations that have control
		panels outdoors; and 7) ground fault interruption protection be provided for all outdoor
		outlets. [RSWF 42.35]
	47	The design requires a sump pump equipped with dual check valves be provided in dry wells
		to remove leakage or drainage with discharge above the maximum high water level of the
		wet well. [RSWF42.37]
	48	Pump/pump station design capacities are based on the peak hourly flow and are adequate
	49	to maintain a minimum velocity of 2 feet per second in the force main. [RSWF 42.38]
	49 50	The design includes provisions to automatically alternate the pumps in use. [RSWF 42.4] The design requires: 1) suitable shutoff valves be placed on the suction line of pumps/dry
	50	pit pumps; 2) suitable shutoff and check valves be placed on the discharge line of each
		pump (except on screw pumps); 3) a check valve be located between the shutoff valve and
		the pump; 4) check valves be suitable for the material being handled; 5) check valves be
		placed on the horizontal portion of discharge piping (except for ball checks, which may be
		placed in the vertical run); 6) all valves be capable of withstanding normal pressure and
L	1	

Initials (or "NA"	ltem Number	Requirement
or "NC")	Number	
01 110 /		water hammer; and 7) all shutoff and check valves be operable from the floor level and
		accessible for maintenance. [RSWF 42.5]
	51	The effective volume of wet wells is based on design average flows and a filling time not to
		exceed 30 minutes unless the facility is designed to provide flow equalization. The pump
		manufacturer's duty cycle recommendations were utilized in selecting the minimum cycle
		time. [RSWF 42.62]
	52	The design requires wet well floors have a minimum slope of 1 to 1 to the hopper bottom
		and the horizontal area of hopper bottoms be no greater than necessary for proper
		installation and function of the inlet. [RSWF 42.63]
	53	For covered wet wells, the design provides for air displacement to the atmosphere, such as
		an inverted "j" tube or other means. [RSWF 42.64]
	54	The design provides for adequate ventilation at all pump stations. Mechanical ventilation
		shall be provided where the dry well is below the ground surface. Permanently installed
		ventilation shall be provided if screens or mechanical equipment requiring maintenance or
		inspection are located in the wet well. Pump stations are designed with no interconnection
		between the wet well and dry well ventilation systems. [RSWF 42.71]
	55	The design requires all intermittently operated ventilation equipment to be interconnected
		with the respective pit lighting system and the manual lighting/ventilation switch to
		override the automatic controls. [RSWF 42.73]
	56	The design requires the fan wheels of ventilation systems be fabricated from non-sparking
		material and automatic heating and dehumidification equipment be provided in all dry
		wells. [RSWF 42.74]
	57	If wet well ventilation is continuous, design provides for at least 12 complete 100% fresh air
		changes per hour; if wet well ventilation is intermittent, design provides for at least 30
		complete 100% fresh air changes per hour; and design requires air to be forced into wet
		wells by mechanical means rather than solely exhausted from the wet well. [RSWF 42.75]
	58	If dry well ventilation is continuous, design provides at least 12 complete 100% fresh air
		changes per hour; and dry well ventilation is intermittent, design provides for at least 30
		complete 100% fresh air changes per hour, unless a system of two speed ventilation with
		an initial ventilation rate of 30 changes per hour for 10 minutes and automatic switch over
		to 6 changes per hour is used to conserve heat. [RSWF 42.76]
	59	Pump stations are designed and located on the site to minimize adverse effects from odors,
		noise, and lighting. [62- 604.400(2)(c), F.A.C.]
	60	The design requires pump stations be enclosed with a fence or otherwise designed with
		appropriate features to discourage the entry of animals and unauthorized persons. Posting
		of an unobstructed sign made of durable weather resistant material at a location visible to
		the public with a telephone number for a point of contact in case of emergency is specified.
		[62-604.400(2)(d), F.A.C.]
	61	The design requires suitable devices for measuring wastewater flow at all pump stations.
		Indicating, totalizing, and recording flow measurement are specified for pump stations with
		a 350 gpm or greater design peak flow. [RSWF 42.8]
	62	The project is designed with no physical connections between any potable water supplies
		and pump stations. If a potable water supply is brought to a station, reduced-pressure
		principle backflow-prevention assemblies are specified. [RSWF 42.9 and 62-555.30(4),
		F.A.C.]

Additional Items to be Completed for Suction-Lift Pump Stations

Initials	ltem	Requirement			
(or "NA"	Number				
or "NC")					
	63	The design requires all suction-lift pumps to be either self-priming or vacuum-priming and			
	the combined total of dynamic suction-lift at the "pump off" elevation and required net				
		positive suction head at design operating conditions not to exceed 22 feet. For self-priming			

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
		pumps, the design requires: 1) pumps be capable of rapid priming and repriming at the "lead pump on" elevation with self-priming and repriming accomplished automatically under design operating conditions; 2) suction piping not to exceed the size of the pump suction or 25 feet in total length; and 3) priming lift at the "lead pump on" elevation to include a safety factor of at least 4 feet from the maximum allowable priming lift for the specific equipment at design operating conditions. For vacuum-priming pump stations, the design requires dual vacuum pumps capable of automatically and completely removing air from the suction-lift pumps and the vacuum pumps be adequately protected from damage due to wastewater. [RSWF 43.1]
	64	The design requires: 1) suction-lift pump equipment compartments to be above grade or offset and to be effectively isolated from the wet well to prevent a hazardous and corrosive sewer atmosphere from entering the equipment compartment; 2) wet well access not to be through the equipment compartment and to be at least 24 inches in diameter; 3) gasketed replacement plates be provided to cover the opening to the wet well for pump units to be remove for service; and 4) no valving be located in the wet well. [RSWF 43.2]

Additional Items to be Completed for Submersible Pump Stations

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	65	Submersible pumps and motors are designed specifically for raw wastewater use, including
		totally submerged operation during a portion of each pump cycle and to meet the
		requirements of the National Electrical Code for such units. Provisions for detecting shaft
		seal failure or potential seal failure are included in the design. [RSWF 44.1]
	66	The design requires submersible pumps be readily removable and replaceable without
		dewatering the wet well or disconnecting any piping in the wet well. [RSWF 44.2]
	67	In submersible pump stations, electrical supply, control, and alarm circuits are designed to
		provide strain relief; to allow disconnection from outside the wet well; and to protect
		terminals and connectors from corrosion by location outside the wet well or through use
		of watertight seals. [RSWF 44.31]
	68	In submersible pump stations, the design requires the motor control center to be located
		outside the wet well, readily accessible, and protected by a conduit seal or other
		appropriate measures meeting the requirements of the National Electrical Code, to
		prevent the atmosphere of the wet well from gaining access to the control center. If a seal
		is specified, the motor can be removed and electrically disconnected without disturbing
		the seal. The design requires control equipment exposed to weather to meet the
		requirements of weatherproof equipment NEMA 3R or 4. [RSWF 44.32]
	69	In submersible pump stations, the design requires: 1) pump motor power cords be flexible
		and serviceable under conditions of extra hard usage and to meet the requirements of the
		National Electrical Code standards for flexible cords in wastewater pump stations; 2)
		ground fault interruption protection be used to de-energize the circuit in the event of any
		failure in the electrical integrity of the cable; and 3) power cord terminal fittings be
		corrosion-resistant and constructed in a manner to prevent the entry of moisture into the
		cable, provided with strain relief appurtenances, and designed to facilitate field
		connecting. [RSWF 44.33]
	70	In submersible pump stations, the design requires all shut-off and check valves be located in
		a separate valve pit. Provisions to remove or drain accumulated water from the valve pit
		are included in the design. [RSWF 44.4]

Emergency Operations for Pump Stations

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	71	Pump stations are designed with an alarm system which activates in cases of power failure,
		sump pump failure, pump failure, unauthorized entry, or any cause of pump station
		malfunction. Pump station alarms are designed to be telemetered to a facility that is
		manned 24 hours a day. If such a facility is not available and a 24-hour holding capacity is
		not provided, the alarm is designed to be telemetered to utility offices during normal
		working hours and to the home of the responsible person(s) in charge of the lift station
		during off-duty hours. Note, if an audio-visual alarm system with a self-contained power
		supply is provided in lieu of a telemetered system, documentation is provided in Part
		II. (5)B. showing an equivalent level of reliability and public health protection. [RSWF 46]
	72	The design requires emergency pumping capability be provided for all pump stations. For
		pump stations that receive flow from one or more pump stations through a force main or
		pump stations discharging through pipes 12 inches or larger, the design requires
		uninterrupted pumping capability be provided, including an in-place emergency generator.
		Where portable pumping and/or generating equipment or manual transfer is used, the
		design includes sufficient storage capacity with an alarm system to allow time for detection
		of pump station failure and transportation and connection of emergency equipment. [62-
		604.400(2)(a)1. and 2., F.A.C., and RSWF 47.423 and 47.433]
	73	The design requires: 1) emergency standby systems to have sufficient capacity to start up
		and maintain the total rated running capacity of the station, including lighting, ventilation,
		and other auxiliary equipment necessary for safety and proper operation; 2) special
		sequencing controls be provided to start pump motors unless the generating equipment
		has capacity to start all pumps simultaneously with auxiliary equipment operating; 3) a riser
		from the force main with rapid connection capabilities and appropriate valving be provided
		for all pump stations to hook up portable pumps; and 4) all pump station reliability design
		features be compatible with the available temporary service power generating and
		pumping equipment of the authority responsible for operation and maintenance of the
		collection/transmission system. [62-604.400(2)(a)3., F.A.C., and RSWF 47.431]
	74	The design provides for emergency equipment to be protected from operation conditions
		that would result in damage to the equipment and from damage at the restoration of
		regular electrical power. [RSWF 47.411, 47.417, and 47.432]
	75	Where independent substations are used for emergency power, each separate substation
		and its associated transmission lines is designed to be capable of starting and operating the
		pump station at itsrated capacity. [RSWF 47.44]

Force Mains

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
	76	Force mains are designed to maintain, at design pumping rates, a cleansing velocity of at least 2 feet per second. The minimum force main diameter specified for raw wastewater is not less than 4 inches. (Not applicable to low pressure sewer systems) [RSWF49.1]
	77	The design requires: 1) branches of intersecting force mains be provided with appropriate valves such that one branch may be shut down for maintenance and repair without interrupting the flow of other branches; and 2) stub-outs on force mains, placed in anticipation of future connections, be equipped with a valve to allow such connection without interruption of service. [62-604.400(2)(f), F.A.C.]
	78	The design requires air relief valves be placed at high points in the force main to prevent air locking. [RSWF492]
	79	Specified force main pipe and joints are equal to water main strength materials suitable for design conditions. The force main, reaction blocking, and station piping are designed to withstand water hammer pressures and stresses associated with the cycling of wastewater

Initials	Item	Requirement
(or "NA"	Number	
or "NC")		
		pump stations. [RSWF 49.4]
	80	When the Hazen and Williams formula is used to calculate friction losses through force mains, the value for "C" is 100 for unlined iron or steel pipe for design. For other smooth pipe materials, such as PVC, polyethylene, lined ductile iron, the value for C does not exceed 120 (130 for PVC and HDPE) for design. (Not applicable to low pressure sewer systems) [RSWF 49.61]
	81	Where force mains are constructed of material, which might cause the force main to be confused with potable water mains, specifications require the force main to be clearly identified. [RSWF 49.7]
	82	Leakage tests for force mains are specified including testing methods and leakage limits. [RSWF 49.8]

Note, if this project is an alternative collection system (i.e. a low pressure sewer system or a vacuum sewer system), complete the checklist items on Attachment I for low pressure sewer systems or Attachment II for vacuum sewer systems. Include the attachment with the submittal. For any items marked "NA" or "NC," provide an explanation in section 5(B).

B. Explanation for Requirements or Standards Marked "NA" or "NC" in II(5)A above, which includes Attachments I and II (attach additional sheets if necessary):

PART III - Certifications

(1) Collection/Transmission System Permittee

Signed	Date
Name	Title

*Attach a letter of authorization.

(2) Owner of Collection/Transmission System

Signed	D	Date	
Name	Τ	litle	
Company Name			
Address			
City	S	State	Zip
Telephone	_Cell	[

Email _

(3)

* Attach a letter of authorization

**Description of the owner's portion if split

Second Owner of Collection/Transmission System (if system is divided with different owners

I, the undersigned owner or authorized representative* of _______certify that we will be the Owner of this project after it is placed into service. I agree that we will operate and maintain this project in a manner that will comply with applicable Department rules. Also, I agree that we will promptly notify the Department if we sell or legally transfer ownership of this project.

Signed	_ Date	
Name	Title	
Company Name		
Address		
City		
TelephoneCell	Fax	
Email		
Wastewater Facility Serving Collection/Transmission System**		
If this is a Notice of Intent to use a general permit, check here:		
The undersigned owner or authorized representative* of the		wastewater facility

hereby certifies that the above referenced facility has the capacity to receive the wastewater generated by the proposed collection system; is in compliance with the capacity analysis report requirements of Rule 62-600.405, F.A.C.; is not under a Department order associated with effluent violations or the ability to treat wastewater adequately; and will provide the necessary treatment and disposal as required by Chapter 403, F.S., and applicable Department rules.

If this is an application for an individual permit, check one:

The undersigned owner or authorized representative* of the ______wastewater facility hereby certifies that the above referenced facility has and will have adequate reserve capacity to accept the flow from this project and will provide the necessary treatment and disposal as required by Chapter 403, F.S., and applicable Department rules.

Name of Treatment Plant Serving Project	t				
County	City				
DEP Facility ID: FL					
Maximum monthly average daily flow o	ver the last 12 month period	MGD	Month(s) used	l	
Maximum three-month average daily flo	ow over the last 12 month period	MGD	Month(s) used	l	
Current permitted capacity		MGD	AADF	MADF	
Current outstanding flow commitments	(including this project) against trea	tment plant capacity			MGD
Signed	Date				
Name	Title				
Company Name					
Address					
City		e			
TelephoneCe	II	Fax			
Email					

* Attach a letter of authorization

** If there is an intermediate satellite collection system between the project and the final receiving facility collection system, a letter shall be attached certifying that the intermediate downstream satellite collection system has adequate reserve capacity to accept the flow from this project.

(4) Professional Engineer Registered in Florida

I, the undersigned professional engineer registered in Florida, certify that I am in responsible charge of the preparation and production of engineering documents for this project; that plans and specifications for this project have been completed; that I have expertise in the design of wastewater collection/transmission systems; and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the engineering design for this project complies with the requirements of Chapter 62-604, F.A.C.

(Affix Seal)

		Signed		
Name		Florida Registration	No	
Company Name				
Address				
City		State	Zip	
Telephone	Cell	Fa	x	
Email				
Portion of the project for which resp	oonsible:			
Second Engineer (if applicable)		(Affix Seal)		
		Signed		
Name			No	
Company Name				
Address				
City				
Telephone	Cell	Fa	x	
Email				
Portion of the Project for Which Res	ponsible:			

		Signed		
		Date		
Name		Florida Registra	tion No	
Company Name				
Address				
City		State	Zip	
Telephone	Cell		_Fax	
Email				
Portion of the Project for Which Res	ponsible:			
Fourth Engineer (if applicable)			(Affix Seal)	
			Signed	
			Date	
Name		Florida Registrat	ion No	
Company Name				
Address				
City		State	Zip	
Telephone	Cell		_Fax	
Email				
Portion of the Project for Which Res	ponsible:			